# The Times.

TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY LA WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE. Pocahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M., Powell's

Paper-Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall. Phil. Kearney Post, G. A. R., Eagle Hall.

Jood-Wil Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,
Druids Hall.

Fraternal Legion Jr.

Fraternal Legion Jr.

Btonewall Camp, Fraternal Legion, Jr.
O. U. A. M. Hall.
Mt. Erin Beneficial and Social Society,
Powhatan Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Sexennial League, Druids'
Hall.
Company Ch. J. Company "B," First Regiment, armory.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lee Camp
Hall.

Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.

#### THE ELECTION.

At this early hour in the night we can only say that all we know certainly of the vote in Virginia is very satisfactory, save in the Ninth and Tenth districts. and we have not heard enough from them to be discouraged. From the other districts we hear enough to feel sure of the election of Jones, Tyler, Ellett, Otey, Swanson, Turrer and Meredith, and to

be most hopeful of McKenney.

The report of the working of the Waiton law is generally favorable. Defects have been developed, but the consensus is in favor of its main points, which are a quiet election and a secret ballot.

The constitutional amendment has been adopted, and a great saving will be ef-

North Carolina reports indicate that the Democrats have elected all their State officers, and will have a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and have probably secured nine congressmen.

A tidal wave, stirred up chiefly by the disclosures of the corruption in the mu-nicipal government of New York city, has swept the city and Scate of New York. The Democrats are reported to have lost seven out of the ten congressmen

they now have from Pennsylvania. The House of Representatives, if held

at all by the Democrats, will be by a

#### THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The City of Rich mond owes the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform sincere thanks for it's able, luminous and perfectly impartial report upon the financial condition of Richmond. It has plain- If there is any clamor heard at all, it performed the task imposed upon it methodically, with painstaking care, with perfect fairness and the result is that it has laid before the people a very simple document that, within brief space, gives us very complete information upon the most important matters relating to our financial condition that we are called upon to consider. When difficult and troublesome work has been as well done as in this case we believe in making publie acknowledgment for the service so cheerfully rendered by men who receive no reward for their work but the thanks of their constituents. These the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform will certainly receive from the people of Richmond for the report just made.

One thing in this report is especially gratifying to us, and that is its failure to point out any very great reforms possible in our salary account. The committee practically say that there are little or no reductions to be made in salaries; that is, unless it proposes to deal with the offices on which it has not yet remarked on a line of policy different from that so far applied. This fact speaks volumes for our city government. When an impartial body of citizens, who have made a painstaking examination, tell us that our officers are paid very little if any more than what is fair compensation, it means that the city's affairs are managed prudently and economically, and the spreading abroad of that impression is one of the most valuable things can occur to a city. We attribute this fact to our system of primary elections. Every two years the city's officers have to come before the people-not before ward meetings-to give an account of their stewardships, and the result is that it is the effort of each one to come with the best record for economy behind

him that he can make. On one point we are compelled to diff-r entirely with this committee, and that is in the practical recommendation that the city issue \$175,000 more bonds to buy new water mains, and, notwithstanding the fact that the Council passed a reso lution providing for it, we hope the Board of Aldermen will refuse to concur. The Superintendent of the Water Works tells us that it will require another \$175,000 to increase the pumping capacity sufficiently to make the new mains of any value, and it is impossible for us to disregard what he says. He knows perfectly well what is the ability in the way of supply of our present resources, and he tells us that they will not supply the new mains. He also knows perfectly well what the additional supply will cost, and he tells us that it cannot be provided for less than \$175,000. We may lack on it as absolutely certain, therefore, that if we indertake to buy these new mains we shall be let in for the expenditure of \$250,000, and with work done under polit-ical influences and day labor, it is not easonable to expect that the sum will be less than \$500,000. The report of the nittee shows that we have now only 43,123 of margin for bonds. If we make rovements at the estimated

that if we determine to adopt the meter system the city will still have to issue \$200,000 of bonds to procure the meters. But this is hardly a fair way to state the case. The city might, undoubtedly have to provide the meters in the first place, but she can sell them to her water takers for what they cost her. All she need do is to make her rates for water without a meter so high as to make a meter with the lower rates preferable. Let ber then make the rates for water with a meter as low as it can be reasonably furnished, with a slight addition running through, say three years, for the price of the meter, and have this addition put sacredly by as a sinking fund to meet the bonds issued to buy the meters. This solves all the difficulties of

#### THE INCREASE OF GOLD.

We learn from the special Washington orrespondent of the New York Journal of Commerce that the Director of the Mint has been giving especial attention to the new and improved methods of gold mining, which have been successfully aplied during the last year in this country and in South Africa, and we are promised in his next annual report a great deal of information touching the subject. These processes have been increasing the annual production of the vorld's gold, steadily for a number of years, and the increase goes on. From the development of the new hydraulic process in California and the other western gold producing States, the director expects a very large increase in the American gold product this year. While he does not care to modify his estimate of \$42,000,000 to \$43,000,000 as the gold product of the United States for the year 1894, he admits frankly that he would not be surprised from present develop-ments if it reachaed \$45,000,000. On a similar scale the production for this country would reach the enormeus sum of \$55,000,000 in 1895-an average of sixty-six and two-thirds per cent., or over \$29,000,000 net increase over the average figures for 1891 and 1892. While the greater bulk of American gold mining is quartz mining, the washing system still plays an important part, and with the improved methods in both systems the gold obtained now shows a considerable in-crease when only the same amount of quartz is crushed or gard washed. Regarding the utility of the new electrical machinery the director does not express any opinion, as very little has yet been accomplished by it, though its friends claim very much for it and apparently win reason. In the matter of economy

it ought to figure. Colorado is making a great record as a gold producing State this year, and a very good share of the increase in the American production will be credited to that State. The Colorado miners seem to have thoroughly awakened to the necessity of turning their attention from silver to gold mining, and have done o most promptly. The market for silver has, of course, been much limited by a decreased demand. This has been a powerful stimulus to fresh gold mining ventures.

These statements open up some very interesting inquiries. The glut of silver which improved processes for extracting it from the ore has produced, has driven its price down to a point which makes mining it profitable in only a part of the mines that were operated a few years back, so that the supply of silver is falling off. But improvements in processes for extracting gold is making the production of that metal more and more profitable and is greatly increasing the supply. These conditions must necessarily tend toward bringing the respective valuations of the metals nearer together, and they may, in time, make gold the less valuable metal, according to present standards-that is an ounce of gold may come to be worth less than sixteen ounces of silver. If that day shall arrive, and it seems entirely possible, what will be the position of the free silver men then? We predict that we shall never have one word upon the subject. will be for the free coinage of gold it case the reasons which caused us to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars should cause a future Congress to discon tinue the coinage of gold dollars. There will be no more talk of gold bugs, but the

whole clamor will be against silver bugs. We do not believe there is an honest advocate of the free coinage of silver who would disagree with us about what we say here. We do not believe there is one who would say that he should care anything about the matter in case gold became so abundant as that one ounce of it was worth no more than sixteen ounces of silver. We believe he would admit that in that case he would go on using gold and would not care a rap whether any silver dollars were

This is complete proof that the whole clamor for free coinage is at bottom to get a cheap dollar to pay debt with.

# A MASTER OF ENGLISH,

For a writer of first-class, clear and pellucid English, commend us to General William Mahone. We have often had ocasion to note his power when he takes the English language in hand, but we have never been struck by it more forcibly than when reading his latest contribution to the literature of the day, that etter to the New York World on the Virginia election. We know that whatever General Mahone says is all right, because he knows just the thing to say, and when we find ourselves a little puzzled by his utterances we know very well that the fault is ours. But we must admit, never-theless, that we would like to know just the exact shade of meaning intended to be conveyed by this language:

No-man in this State or country car give an intelligent opinion as to the re-sult of the election in this Common-wealth, such are the infamous liabilities of fraud designedly covered by the exist-ing machine election law.

"Such are the infamous liabilities of fraud designedly covered by the existing machine law." What good reason is there that a man may not give an "intelligent opinion as to the result of the election" in this Commonwealth, because there are certain liabilities resting on fraud? And what has fraud done that it should put itself under those liabilities? And what sort of liabilities are they that fraud has come under? All these are puzzling questions; but, puzzling as they are, we don't see what they have to do with the main

The question in hand is whether an "intelligent opinion can be formed as to the result of the election," and we cannot see how the forming of that opinion is going to be either retarded or advanced although fraud is under liabilities, or though we knew why fraud came under the liabilities, or though we knew what sort of liabilities fraud had come under.

Virginia is proud of her distinguished son, General William Mahone, and in nothing more than in his mastery of elegant composition, and she takes pleasure in calling the attention of the world to in calling the attention of the world to these little peculiarities in his style, is left. If, as is more probable, they cost seco. (00), we shall not be able to complete them, and all that we spend on them will be thrown away.

The committee presents the alternative of the world does not understand them, make a case so much the worse for the world. General Mahone understands them, and that is all Virginia is concerned to know.

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Times: Ex-President Harrison asserted in this city last week that American manufactures could not be sold abroad, "in the general markets of the world," unless the workmen employed by American manufacturers should receive "the same wages that are paid abroad." How, then, were American manufacturers able to export and sell in foreign markets fast year \$25,000,000 worth of iron and steel goods, such as wire, nails, bar iron, &c.? How were they able to export an annual average of \$24,000,000 worth of such products in the five years ending with 1852?

Charleston News and Courier: "If the South," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "had been Republican for the past third of a century, or if it had divided its favors with any approach to equality between the two parties, that region, with its superior natural advantages, would have fully half of the country's population and wealth at this moment." The South "divided its favors" pretty liberally in favor of the Republican party from 1855 to 1876, Does the St. Louis organ remember with what effect? The South will never forget, at any rate.

Baltimore Herald: The tariff views of Mr. Andrew Carnegie seem to change accordingly as he happens to be on this or the other side of the Atlantic. He does not think as well of the original Wilson bill as he did last becember when he wrote that interesting letter in support of the bill. Baltimore Herald: The tariff views of

Some War History. Whoever will take the trouble to make inquiries will find that there is an underground rumor, narrative, or whatever you may call it, that General George E. Peckett did not take part in the immortal performance of his division on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg, but, on the contrary, that he left the division to get through the affair as it best could, keeping himself secure in a place of satety.

General Pickett was a very distinguished officer of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a statement of this sort about him is very painful to a genuine and true Confederate. We have, therefore, been at some pains to investigate the facts of the case, and we lay the results of that investigation before our readers this morning.

morning.
The "War Records" contain, in Volume 27, Part 3, Series 1, page 1975, the follow-

General George E. Pickett, Commanding,

General,—You and your men have crowned yourselves with glory; but we have the enemy to fight, and must carefully, at this critical moment, guard against dissensions, which the reflections in your report would create. I will, therefore, suggest that you destroy both copy and original, substituting one contined to casualities merely. I hope all will yet be well.

I am with respect, your chadlent. I am, with respect, your obedient servant.

R. E. LEE, General.

Editor of Richmond Times:

I am, with respect, your obedient servant.

Editor of Richmond Times:

Dear Sir,—The above extracts are clipped from an editorial in your issue of Sunday, the 28th, entitled, "Some War History," Referring to the former, the writer has heard many queries, conjectures, etc., on this subject—not "underground," but openly and above board. He has never heard a positive statement as to where General Pickett was in that charge; never heard him located or placed, except, to quote the language of a member of his staff, who doesn't remember "how far back in the rear of his division General Pickett was, but he was in muskerly range, and much closer than was prudent or necessary for a Major-General commanding an assault."

This is the first time the writer-remembers ever to have seen in print the position of General Pickett, though general and indefinite in this instance, located in the charge at Gettysburg.

Referring to the latter, and quoting what General Lee said: "You and your men have covered yourselves with glory." General Lee evidently intended to convey the idea, Your division has immortalized itself, and you are entitled to share with it all that this implies. But for your division, you could have done nothing: its bravery, courage and devotion on the field of Gettysburg have covered you and it with glory. The writer will be excused if he recalls a little incident (and straws show which way the wind blows), in which he is compelled, reluctantly, to refer to himself, but it may throw some light on the darkness enveloping this question, and miligate somewhat the "painful" solicitude of "every genuine and true Confederate." He was wounded in the shoulder by a fragment of a shell early in the charge, and through the assistance of Captain Moody, of a Georgia battery, while being carried to the rear, was enabled to be among the first to reach the field hospital. After a hurried examination of his wound the surgeon pronounced it severe, and such as would give him much trouble, but was not dangerous, and could be attende

politing it out to him, "and get some whisky to alleviate your pain until I can look after you."

Following the surgeon's instructions, when he arrived there, much to his surprise, two officers of General Pickett's staff (their names can be furnished, if desired) and an officer of a Virginia regiment in Pickett's flivision, formerly attached to the writer's regiment, all of whom he knew, and to all appearances had passed through the battle unscathed, were standing on the tongue of the surgeou's wagon, each with a tin cup, awaiting their turn for a ration of whiskey. Why were these officers there at that time, separated from their commands? No troops were to be seen falling back. Their presence (the staff officers) naturally suggested that General Pickett might be in the neighborhood, but a glance around the surroundings of the field hospital failed to disclose his presence. After the staff and line had been provided with their "Confederate chloroform" and retired, the writer presented his prescription, which was honored and filled, and he rettred also, to carry out the directions of the surgeon, who shortly afterwards dressed his wound and sent him on to the rear.

In no account of the third day's fight at Gettysburg does the writer remember ever to have seen General Pickett's name mentioned, except as in command of his division; no incident, circumstance, or event connected therewith, happening or mentioned, to identify or locate him, after the advance began. He was there, on the field, except as set forth in Capitain Symington's communication, which, to say

ne did, except as set forth in Captain symington's communication, which, to say the least, is very indefinite and unsatis-

ory. mistead was killed, Garnett was kill-Armistead was killed, Garnett was killed, and Kemper as good as killed, and early every brigade, field and staff of-icer in the division killed or wounded. What were the division, field and staff assualties? casualties?

Eleventh Virginia Regiment, Pickett's Division.

## PROSPHORUS ON COTTON SHIPS.

An Investigation Developed a Startling

Origin in the Cotton Fires. SAVANNAH, GA. Nov. 6.—The eighth fire among the cotton ships broke out at 2 o'clock this morning on the steamship Whitefield, lying beside the Dalegarth, already burged last night. The flames were quickly subdued. Nearly all tugs and lighters on the river were kept busy during the night. The burned hales were dumped from the steamers into lighters and carried away to places of safety by the tugs. The chief of the fire department and the police spent the night on the river watching for the fire-bugs. All is quite to-day, there being no new developments. The watchmen on all the ships where the night fires occurred were arrested to-day and held without bond, waiting an investigation. The investigation shows traces of phosphorus everywhere on the burning cotton ships. A sample of cotton with the peculiar odor was carried on board the Kansas City Ocean Steamship Line this morning for inspection. A sample ignited and fell to the floor. It was quickly put out, and will be analyzed later. In some instances the cotton ties took on phosphorescent glow last night. It is said that some of the longshoremen recently on strike spread the phosphorus. The union men deay this indignantly, but the matter will be thoroughly investigated. The loss is fifty thousand. At 6 o'clock this morning the steamship County Down caught fire. The flames were put out after six bales were burned. Ten out of the thirteen ships now loading have been on fire. R. F. Harmón, the stevedore in charge of the non-union men, received a threatening letter this morning. The letter said it is liable that he will be killed Wednesday. SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 6.-The eighth

British Vice-Consul Here. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President has recognised Philip Arthur Sherard Brine as British Vice-Consul at Rich-mond, Va.

#### GOING FOR THE DOGS.

Council Will be Asked to Enforce Regula. tion in Reeard to the Keeping of Dogs At the called meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners on Monday evening Mr. Joseph W. Laube, on behalf of a special committee appointed at a previous meeting, presented the following report: To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners:

Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen.—I regret that I have had such a short time to examine into and make report upon the ordinances for the licensing and control of dogs received by Major Poe from the following cities: St. Louis, Mo. Savannah, Ga. Cleveland, Ohio, Augusta, Ga., Detroit, Mich., Brook-lyn, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., Charleston, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y., Wimmigton Dei., Atlanta, Ga. Memphis, Tenn, and London, Eng. Find almost without exception in these cities—lst, That dogs must be registered and licensed:

licensed;
2d, That the enforcement of these dog regulations—and in many of them the cap-2d, That the enforcement of these dog regulations—and in many of them the capture of stray dogs—is part of the duty of the police force;

3d, That rigid provisions are made in all for the capture of estray dogs;

4th, That licensed dogs must carry their license tags on collars to insure them protection;

Sth. That estray dogs are regarded as a misance, menace, and against the wel-

oth, that estray dogs are teacher, menace, and against the welfare of the communities;
6th. That they are generally regarded as dangerous when not under proper control and management;
7th, That strict provisions are made against the harboring of such as annoy neighbors by howling, or that may be victous:

Sth. That no dog-licensed or otherwise allowed to be on the streets without

vicious;

8th, That no dog—licensed or otherwise—is allowed to be on the streets without competent control;

9th, That estray dogs—after a limit of three days at the pound—are destroyed by asphyxiation (gas), and other means decided by police authorities;

10th, That in Memphis, Tenn., the police night relief must be provided every night with meat prepared with poison to destroy estray dogs;

Ilia, That some of these cities have a permanent dog-catchers system in operation all through the year;

12th, That many of these cities require the muzzling of dogs for several months during the heated term.

These matters are regulated by other communities satisfactorily through stringent ordinances, and the same could be done here. The many complaints received by your police department have been met with the charge that filchmond's ordinances are impracticable to everyome the evils of the dog nuisance; therefore, beg to submit this review, with the recommendation that the subject be referred to the Council of our city with a request for prompt action in the matter.

The report was adopted, and on motion of Commissioner Laube a committee of three was appinted to wait upon the City Council with the request that a similar committee be appointed from that body to confer with that committee and prepare an ordinance having as its purpose the abatement of the dog nuisance.

The committee consists of Messys, J. W. Laube, C. G. Bosher and J. B. Welsh.

#### MANCHESTER MATTERS, Brief Matters of Interest Gathered Across the River.

Election-day in this city yesterday had the effect of making things very quiet, and the absence of interest in the proceedthe absence of interest in the proceedings was quite noticeable. Many citizens took advantage of the occasion to go hunting and on pleasure trips. There has not been an election so entirely devoid of all interest or excitement for a long time. Manchester's apportionment from taxation of the Southern Railway's property in this city will reach \$13,05.92. Under the old charter the company was exempted from taxation, but this exemption was strendered by the company when they obtained a new charter from the last Legislature.

Legislature.
It is said that Kenith Chalkley, a youth, was robbed a few nights ago while returning from work, at the corner of Twenty-second and Bainbridge streets.
There was nothing before the Mayor's

'ourt yesterday.
Mrs. August Brandis has returned home

from a very pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Ashland, Ky.

The City Council Ordinance Committee met last night at 7:30 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held next Friday night.

## BIG PROFITS ON BREAD.

## Be Sold for Two and One- Fight Cont.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.- "There is a profit of 150 per cent, on bread at the present price," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking yesterday on the existing high price of the product as compared with the cheapness of hour. I know," he added, "that a loaf of bread which now costs five cents at the groceries can be made and sold to the retailer at two and one-eighth cents and still leave a big profit for the baker. Cheaper bread by ad means," he went on, "and not that alone, but let some of the big bakers apply some of the extra profit they are making while the cost of flour is so low to shortening the criminally long hours of their employes, increasing their wages and improving the sanitary conditions under which the men work. They could make all of these desirable changes and still sell one of the present five-cent loaves for two and one-eighth cents."

The fact scemed evident from a canvass of several bakeries and groceries in Third avenue and the cross streets from Fourteenth to Eighth, Either the price of bread must be reduced or there will soon be hardly any demand for it. House-wives who formerly bought this table necessary at the nearest bakery or grocery are now taking advantage of the cheapness of flour and are making their own bread.

The grocer suffers nothing by this change. What he loses in the sale of bread he makes up for in the increased demand for flour, but it is different with the baker. He isn't selling as many pies, or doughnuts.

There are thousands, however, to whom profit of 150 per cent, on bread at the present price," said Samuel Gompers,

demand for flour, but it is different with the baker. He isn't selling as many pies, or doughnuts.

There are thousands, however, to whom this home bread-making is an impossibility, and they are the ones to whom a reduction of one cent a loaf in the price of baker's bread would be most beneficial. They are the women, mothers of families, who have to go out to their day's work, leaving the home in charge of children. In such a household there can be no home baking, and the bread, which forms the great part of every meal, must be bought. A saving of a cent a loaf would be a welcome addition to the family supply of money.

William Grevel, secretary of the Bakers' Association, speaking of the reduction in the price of bread that has been made in other cities, while the old figure has been generally retained, notwithstanding the vast drop in the cost of flour, said that the New York bakers had to contend against a factor which had not exist elsewhere.

"In Washington and other cities," said he, "there is no such thing as returned bread. What the bakers deliver they nave actually sold and the profit is clear. In this city there is no telling how much of the bread sent out will come back on our hands. This returned bread we sell here to everybody who wants it at three and five cents."

Mr. Grevel had said a few days ago.

at Eighty-first street and avenue B, we sell it at two and one-half and five cents."

Mr. Grevel had said a few days ago that his firm could not at present take full advantage of the decline in flour, as they had not used the stock bought at the higher figures. Asked yesterday if, at the present cost of flour, his concern could not bake bread enough cheaper to justify a Fraction of one cent a loaf, he said they could not. The difference, he declared, would be only three-sevenths of a cent a loaf, which would not warrant a cut of one cent a loaf. He added, however, that even now, while using the higher priced flour, bread was being sold to dealers at four and eight cents a loaf. "But they have to make a profit," he exclaimed.

The question is naturally surgested: If there is a profit at the present retail price of bread made from expensive flour, why could not bread be reduced and still leave a proportionate profit by using flour at the lower cost, and let the poor get the benefit of the difference?

Mr. Grevel admitted that it might be possible to manufacture a special loaf weighing a pound and an ounce, which would sell to the retailers for three cents, but it would have to be made without milk.

There will be a meeting of the Bakers'.

milk.

There will be a meeting of the Bakers' Association to-morrow, when the subject of cheaper bread will come up for consideration. The outcome is awaited with interest. The smaller bakers said that if the association decided to make a reduction the smaller concerns would be forced to do likewise to meet the competition, and the result would be a cut all along the line.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

THE TIMES DAILT FASHION BINT. Foreign Finery Which Came Over With a Returned Traveler.



TRIVELING GOWN.

She has lately returned from Europe. She came on the Paris along with a number of other notables. Who is she? Well, that doesn't matter so long as I tell you what she wears and other important facts.

were curled as tightly as our bangs used to be.

I have seen her since then attired in her foreign toggery, and there is no denying that it is swell. This time it was her visiting gown of a material that looked English, but of a cut that was unmistakably French. The material was a small check in black and tan colors. The gown was made simply with jacket and flaring skirt. The sleeves were small mountains, and would have been insurmountable by any wrap other than the salesmen talk so much about.

The black satin vest was not the least of the glories of this costume, and it was cut higher than our vests.

#### TRIBULATIONS OF A FARMER He Offers a Reward for the Capture of His Mys erious Tormentor.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.-Farmer James Faulkner, of Locust Grove, has some unknown enemies, who, if they continue in their evil ways, will soon drive him out of the business of tilling the soil. Six menths ago Faulkner moved to Locust Grove from Rahway. His trouble began four months ago, and he rasn't had a peaceful day since. One morning, when he entered his barn, he found his harness cut in pieces. He borrowed a set from a nelphbor, and started to take a load of produce to market. On his way two wheels came off his wagon, throwing him out, and dumping all lis produce into the ditch. He found that somebody had removed the nuts from all the axles. Then he went home, and examined all of his wagons. The wheels of all were ready to run off the minute they struck a rough spot in the road.

Farmer Faulkner did not say a word to anybedy, find lay in wait for the mischiel maker. But nothing occurred for two weeks. One night some one ertered his barn, and scattered the horse fied over the floor. After that Faulkner and one of his hired men took turns watching the barns at night with a shot gun. The view was found from the work in a distant field. As Mrs. Faulkner was about to step into the carriage, she discovered the pigs running around in the garden. Some one had released them from the sty. She drove to the field and summoned the men. When they reached the barn, they found that the mysterious visitor had dumped ten barrels of apples in the barnyard.

This morning one of the hired men, John Robertson, found Paris green in the swill barrel. The miscreants seem to be well acquainted with the habits of the family, and work in the day as well as at night. Faulkner and his family are terrorstricken. They fear that their unknown enemy may set fire to their house during the night, or poison their food. Faulkner has offered a reward for the capture of his tormentors. James Faulkner, of Locust Grove, has some unknown enemies, who, if

of his tormentors.

# Richmond Lodge, L. O. O. F.

There was a large and successful meeting of Richmond Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. Monday night. Speeches were made by District Deputies A. Pohlig, M. B. Ramos, S. R. Crowder, L. A. Tucker, and others. Nearly all the lodges in the city were represented. Mr. H. M. Smith made a brief address, which was greatly enloyed.

enjoyed.

A business meeting of the lodge was held and the committee appointed at a recent meeting to arrange for an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the lodge, reported that they had secured the Richmond Theatre, and that their plans were progressing smoothly. No date has yet been decided on for the entertainment.

## Baptist Young People.

Enptist Young People.

The second annual convention of the Young People's Societies of the Baptist churches in Virginia, will assemble here in meeting with the Baptist Young People's Union Thursday, November 22d. The convention will remain in session two days. All young people's societies of whatever name or institution in the Baptist churches of the State and Baptist churches having no young people's organization are entitled to representation.

Special rates for the transportation of delegates have been obtained from all roads running into the city and the visitors will be entertained by the local congregations.

Wraps. Ladies' Jackets. Children's Cloaks. Cloth Capes, Fur Capes.

Plush Capes. That large shipment of JACKETS AND CAPES received on last Saturday reached Our WRAP DEPARTMENT has been like a bee-hive this week.

The values offered here in JACKETS
AND CAPES are so convincing, the fit
and workmanship so perfect, that you
will have no trouble satisfying yourself
in a Wrap for yourself or child.

# Special Offering of Winter Underwear,

in all grades from the Egyptian Swiss made to the fine Merino Wool-all sizes from the infant to the adult.

KAUFMANN & Co., Cor. Fourth and Broad Sts.

ECZEMA From carry up, and I have aded CXILDHOOD

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WEDNESDAY, November 7, 1894.

# Wonderful Tariff Reductions!

CLOAKS. Telegraphic orders are duplicating Cloaks as fast as our New York buyer can forward them. The larger the quantity we purchase the lower the price goes; not slop-shop or tenement-housemade coats, but artistic made garments---the correct things only.

You never saw as many handsome coats before, and prices attached to suit your purse. We know the average person only wants to pay half what he did for a garment last year. We won't disappoint you. Bring half as much and you will be suited.

Tan, Black and Navy Irish Frize Cloth Coats, 40 inches long, \$12.56-new de-Coats, 40 inches long, \$12.50—new designs.

Handsome Tan Covert Cloth Coats, 3-4 lined with satin appliqued, \$16.50.

Tan and Brown Covert Cloth Coats, 36 inches long, piped velvet seams, \$6.50.
Chinchilla Coats, in navy and black, \$12.50 and \$15.

French Diagonal Tailor-Made Coats, 40 inches long, \$12.50.
Real Astrakhan Capes, trimmed in electric seal, \$6.

Silk Plush Capes, lined through with silk serge, trimmed in real Marten, \$8.50.

\$5.50.

Il sample Fur Capes left here yesterday, a traveller's sample outfit, some elegant things amongst them, bargains for \$0.0 Capes for \$37, \$40 Wraps for \$32, \$53 Wraps for \$21.50; \$25 Wraps for \$18.50.

Full line of Misses' and Children's Wraps.

The American Umbrella Trust

Co. failed last Wednesday. Our

New York Dry Goods Exchange closed out the entire stock. Tariff Prices not in it; read this: These will be on sale at 9 o'clock; can't get them in order before that time.

LOT No. 1—
Gloria Umbrellas, with natural oxidized or fancy horn handle, 35c apiece,
LOT No. 2—
Ladies' or Gent's 25-inch Gloria Umbrellas, natural crooked handles, a good one, 59c.
LOT No. 2—
25-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, oxidized initation buck horn handles, best \$1.25 article ever offered, 83c here.
LOT No. 4—
26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with natu-

LOT No. 4—
26-inch Gloria Silk Umbreilas, with natural polish crooked handles or mourning handles, if you prefer, are elegant quality, \$1.19.

LOT. No. 5—
Comprises £6 Silk Gloria Umbreilas, 23 and 28 inches, real buck horn handles, fancy natural wood handles, or grape-vine handles, \$1.50; cost the Trust \$2.50.

BLACK GOODS REQUIRE

NO TARIFF TALK, the PRICE-TICKETS TELL the STORY. THEY ARE the SAME MAKES of HIGH-CLASS MOURNING GOODS WE'VE BEEN SELLING ALL ALONG. WE HANDLE NO OTHER KIND. The prices are different only.

69c. 16-inch All-Wool Black English Cheviot, 79c, from \$1.48.
38-inch All-Wool Henrietta, 33c a yard, from 90c.
40-inch All-Wool Satin de Chine, 64c, from 18 Lots of bargains here; can't mention more to-day

DRAPERIES. Any one can decorate his house at a very moder

Pretty English Cretonne, 31 inches wide, exquisite colors and designs, at 61-4c; were bargains at 121-2c. 48-inch Heavy Brocatelle, in woven bro-caded effect, nine different shades, 45c a yard. Bagdad Brocatelle, 54 inches wide, 85c

This is the most interesting time our house has had for a long while. Over one hundred and ten packages of various kinds of Merchandise have been distributed in the different departments to-day---all price

With an iron will we have gone on the line of improvements in the

# HOUSEWARE DEPARTMENT

until it has now become one among the great China Palaces of America. A cave of art that represents all parts of two hemispheres.

Statuary, for \$65; value \$125.

Marble Statuary from \$3.50 to \$129 each. \$35 Dinner Sets for \$19.50.

Comprising 125 pieces to the set, of fine Decorated Austrian China.

16 Dinner Sets, Vienna make and decoration, we never sold for less than \$38 a set, bought to settle an estate, and are \$19.75 a set to-day.

The usual \$5.75 Chamber Sets, new shape only 27 sets, to be sold for \$3.98.

31 dozen French China Cuspidors, new green decoration \$8c sach green decoration, 8c each.
White French China Tea Cups and
Saucers, egg-shell thinness, \$1.25 dozen.
Decorated French China Sügar and
Cream Sets, per set 25c.

220 dozen Extra Thin French Glass Tumblers, a special purchase;

value \$1.25 dozen, for 36 cents. 150 English Pottery Jardinieres, beautiful shapes, newest colors and large sizes, 36c each.

95 cents for \$2.50 Picture.

377 22x26 Steel Engravings, white and gold and white silver frames, actual value \$2.50 each, for \$5c.

1,500 new Wire Lamp Frames, including the latest ideas in shapes, on sale to-day at special price.

500 Revolving Handle Rolling Pins, sold elsewhere at 10c each, for 5c.

THE COHEN CO.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE HAD SO MANY NOVELTIES IN CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND PARLOR FURNITURE

Nearly one-half our stock being exclusive designs not found e-sewhere. In our

**Upholstery Department** 



you will find the finest line of BROCATELLES, SILK DAMASKS TAPESTRIES, ETC., in the city. Your old Parlor Suits made good as new at

Habliston & Bro's. Cor. Seventh and Main. anip-su, we, fr

Bartlett, Garvens & Co.,

18 NORTH NINTH STREET.

Superior Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Etc.



THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS
DUR IMPROVED, PATENTED, IMORTED SHOULDER BRACE, SUITASILE AND IN SIZES FOR LADIES,
ENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN, THIS
RACE IS MADE OF FINELY-TEMERRED AND COVERED STEEL, INERWOVEN, WITH WHITE HORSE A CORRECT FIT IN EVERY CASE PRIVATE FITTING ROOM, LADY IN ATTENDANCE, 669-EU, WORLD

# different only. 48-Inch All-Wool Fine Wale Brettenne Serge, 44c, from 73c. 59-Inch All-Wool Homespun, 37 1-2c, from 69c. SHOES! 101 E. Broad Street.

CAN FURNISH YOU WITH ANYTHING IN THEIR LINE—GOOD, BAD OR INDIFFERENT OF COURSE, THE BAD ONES ARE CHEAP—DIRT CHEAP. THE MEDIUM ONES ARE A LITTLE MORE EXPENSIVE, AND THE GOOD ONES ALWAYS BRING THEIR VALUE, AND ARE PARTICULARLY CAREFUL NOT TO OVER-ESTIMATE IT, AND SHOULD WE ACCIDENTALLY MAKE A MISTAKE WE WILL ALWAYS GLADLY CORRECT IT.

LADIES SHOES, Se. TO S.

MISSES SHOES, Se. TO S.

MISSES SHOES, Se. TO S.

AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, Se. TO E.

AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, Se. TO E.

SO YOU SEE WE CAN MOST LIKELY SUIT YOU IN ANYTHING IN OUR LINE.

ONE LOT MISSES HEEL SHOES, ORIGINAL PRICES \$1.50 TO \$2-NOW &c. ONE LOT MISSES HEEL SHOES, BETTER OUALITIES, OLD PRICE \$2 TO \$2-NOW 90c.

The "Italian Sculptor," a won-derful and artistic piece of Marble Shuman & Bowles. Statuary, for \$65; value \$125.

USE

KINGAN'S

RELIABLE

HAMS